The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette.

ALEXANDRIA—— PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUSE.

No. 491.] SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1796. [Vol. IV.

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water Streets)

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and selling of such articles therein between the times of public sales as may be on limitation. They likewise offer their services in transacting any kind of Commission Business.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th, 1796.

PUBLIC SALE.

On the 28th of May, 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon,
WILL BE SOLD,

A number of Lots on Duke and Wolfe Street,

24 feet 8 inches in front, and 108 feet deep, with the benefit of alleys 18 feet wide, by which each Lott has an outlet from the back part. The situations are thought to be very good, being one square to the westward of Henry-street, on the rising ground beyond the first small bridge on Duke-street, which is now the main inlet from the country. The Lots will be put up at Eighty Dollars each, and the public are assured, that there will be no bids but from real purchasers.—A Credit of 2, 4, & 6 Months will be given for the payments, the purchaser giving a negotiable note with an approved indorser. A good title will be given on receiving the last payment.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

May 24.

Pot-House and Land
TO SELL OR LET.

THE subscriber will sell or let a COMPLETE POT HOUSE with as large a Lot of Land as shall be agreed upon.—The Pot House includes the Kiln House (both being in one range, of one elevation, and under the same roof) is about 60 feet in length and 20 feet in breadth. It is two story high, and has a room laid off, with fire-place, &c. for the accommodation of a family. Every necessary and convenience for the Potter's Business are already on the premisses. The situation will be found inviting; and the great demand for Earthen Ware, and the rapid consumption, encouraging.

JOSEPH LANE.
Farmer's Delight, Loudoun County.

May 10. 1m.

FOR SALE,
BY
William Hartshorne and Sons,
At their Warehouse on Col. Hooe's Wharf,

Liverpool and St. Ubes Salt—Dipt Candles—Beef in Barrels—Loaf Sugar in Do.—And a few Barrels of excellent Shad.

ALSO.

Several Lots and Houses
In good Situations in Alexandria.

May 10.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF
Ford, Patton & Co.

HAVING this day expired, and dissolved by mutual consent, they request all those indebted to the concern at Alexandria, to make immediate payment to Robert Patton, Jun. and Charles R. Scott, who are duly authorised to pay and receive all debts due by, and to the concern, and also those indebted to their store at *Port-Tobacco*, to make immediate payment to John E. Ford, who will receive and discharge all debts due to and from that store.

JOHN E. FORD,
ROBERT PATTON, Junr
CHARLES R. SCOTT.

Alexandria, April 22.

Robert Patton & Charles Scott,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they intend to be regular in their importation of DRY GOODS: and have received by the Ship Sitters, from London, a small part of their

SPRING GOODS,

And are in hourly expectation of the remainder, by the first vessels from London and Liverpool, as they were all shipped in February.

April 14. t. f.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

THE SPEECH

Of MR. AMES *on the subject of the British Treaty is held in high and deserved estimation. The limits of our paper will not admit of an entire re-publication of it, without the exclusion of all other important matter, we have therefore selected an interesting part for this day's* MIRROR. *After some preliminary observations, followed by a concise view of the treaty making power, Mr. Ames comes to the consideration of the following question:—*

SHALL we break the TREATY?

The Treaty is bad, fatally bad is the cry. It sacrifices the interest, the honour, the Independence of the United States, and the faith of our engagements to France. If we listen to the clamour of party intemperance, the evils are of a number not to be counted, and of a nature not to be borne, even in idea. The language of passion and exaggeration may silence that of sober reason in other places, it has not done it here. The question here is, whether the treaty really be so very fatal as to oblige the nation to break its faith? I admit that such a treaty ought not to be executed. I admit that self-preservation is the first law of society, as well as of individuals. It would perhaps be deemed an abuse of terms to call that a treaty which violates such a principle. I wave also, for the present, any enquiry what departments shall represent the nation, and annul the stipulations of a treaty. I content myself with pursuing the enquiry, whether the nature of this compact be such as to justify our refusal to carry it into effect. A treaty is the promise of a nation. Now promises do not always bind him that makes them.

But I lay down two rules which ought to guide us in this case. The treaty must appear to be bad not merely in the petty details, but in its character, principle, and mass. And in the next place, this ought to be ascertained by the decided and general concurrence of the enlightened public. I confess there seems to me something very like ridicule thrown over the debate by the discussion of the articles in detail.

The undecided point is, shall we break our faith? And while our country, and enlightened Europe, await the issue with more than curiosity, we are employed to gather piecemeal, and article by article, from the instrument, a justification for the deed by trivial calculations of commercial profit and loss. This is little worthy of the subject, of this body, or of the nation. If the treaty is bad, it will appear to be so in its mass. Evil to a fatal extreme, if that be its tendency, requires no proof: it brings it. Extremes speak for themselves, and make their own law. What if the direct voyage of American ships to Jamaica with horses or lumber might net one or two per cent. more than the present trade to Surinam, would the proof of the fact avail any thing in so grave a question as the violation of the public engagements?

It is in vain to alledge that our faith plighted to France is violated by this new treaty. Our prior treaties are expressly saved from the operation of the British treaty. And what do these mean who say that our honor was forfeited by treating at all, and especially by such a treaty? Justice, the laws and practice of nations, a just regard for peace as a duty to mankind, and known wish of our citizens, as well as that self respect which required it of the nation to act with dignity and moderation, all these forbid an appeal to arms before we had tried the effect of negotiation. The honor of the United States was saved not forfeited by treating. The treaty itself by its stipulations for the posts, for indemnity and for a due observation of our neutral rights, has justly raised the character of the nation. Never did the name of America appear in Europe with more lustre than upon the event of ratifying this instrument. The fact is of a nature to overcome all contradiction.

But the independence of the country; we are colonists again. This is the cry of the very men who tell us that France will resent our exercise of the rights of an independent nation to adjust our wrongs with an aggressor, without giving her the opportunity to say those wrongs shall subsist and shall not be adjusted. This is an admirable specimen of the spirit of independence. The treaty with Great Britain, it cannot be denied, is unfavorable to this strange sort of independence.

Few men, of any reputation or sense, among those who say the treaty is bad, will put that reputation so much at hazard as to pretend that it is so extremely bad as to warrant and require a violation of the public faith. The proper ground of the controversy, therefore, is really unoccupied by the opposers of the treaty; as the very hinge of the debate is on the point not of its being good or otherwise, but whether it is intolerably and fatally pernicious. If loose and ignorant declaimers have any where asserted the latter idea, it is too extravagant, and too solidly refuted, to be repeated here. Instead of any attempt to expose it still further, I will say, and I appeal with confidence to the candor of many opposers of the treaty to acknowledge, that if it had been permitted to go into operation silently, like our other treaties, so little alteration of any sort would be made by it in the great mass of our commercial and agricultural concerns, that it would not be generally discovered by its effects to be in force, during the term for which it was contracted. I place considerable reliance on the weight men of candour will give to this remark, because I believe it to be true, and little short of undeniable.—When the panic dread of the treaty shall cease, as it certainly must, it will be seen through another medium. Those who shall make search into the articles for the cause of their alarms will be so far from finding stipulations that will operate fatally, they will discover few of them that will have any lasting operation at all. Those which relate to the disputes between the two countries, will spend their force upon the subjects in dispute, and extinguish them. The commercial articles are more of a nature to confirm the existing state of things, than to change it. The treaty alarm was purely an address to the imagination and prejudices of the citizens, and not on that account the less formidable. Objections that proceed upon error in fact, or calculation, may be traced and exposed. But such as are drawn from the imagination, or addressed to it, elude definition, and return to domineer over the mind, after having been banished from it by truth.

I will not so far abuse the momentary strength that is lent to me by zeal of the occasion, as to enlarge upon the commercial operation of the treaty.

I proced to the second proposition which I have stated as indispensibly requisite to a refusal of the performance of a treaty. Will the state of public opinion justify the deed?

No government, not even a despotism, will break its faith without some pretext—and it must be plausible—it must be such as will carry the public opinion along with it. Reasons of policy, if not of morality, dissuade even Turkey and Algiers from breaches of treaty in mere wantonness of perfidy, in open contempt of the reproaches of their subjects. Surely, a popular government will not proceed more arbitrarily as it is more free, nor with less shame or scruple in proportion as it has better morals. It will not proceed against the faith of treaties at all, unless the strong and decided sense of the nation shall pronounce, not simply that the treaty is not advantageous, but that it ought to be broken and annulled. Such a plain manifestation of the sense of the citizens is indispensibly requisite, first, because if the popular apprehensions be not an infallible criterion of the advantages of the instrument, their acquiescence in the operation of it is an irrefragable proof that the extreme case does not exist which alone could justify our setting it aside.

In the next place, this approving opinion of the citizens is requisite as the best preventive of the ill consequences of a measure always so delicate, and often so hazardous. Individuals would in that case at least, attempt to repel the opprobium that would be thrown upon Congress by those who will charge it with perfidy. They would give weight to the testimony of facts, and the authority of principles, on which the government would rest its vindication. And if war should ensue upon the violation, our citizens would not be divided from their government, nor the ardour of their courage chilled by the consciousness of injustice, and the sense of humiliation, that sense which makes those despicable who know they are despised.

I add a third reason, and with me it has a force that no words of mine can augment, that a government wantonly refusing to fulfil its engagements, is the corrupter of its citizens. Will the laws continue to prevail in the hearts of the people when the respect that gives them efficacy is withdrawn from the legislators? How shall we punish vice while we practice it? We have not force, and vain will be our reliance when we have forfeited the resources of opinion. To weaken government, and to corrupt morals are effects of a breach of faith not to be prevented—and from effects they become causes, producing with augmented activity, more disorder and corruption, order will be disturbed and the life of the public liberty shortened.

And who I would enquire is hardy enough to pretend that the public voice demands the violation of the treaty? The evidence of the sense of the great mass of the nation is often equivocal. But when was it ever manifested with more energy and precision than at the present moment? The voice of the people is raised against the measure of refusing the appropriations. If gentlemen should urge, nevertheless, that all this sound of alarm is a counterfeit expression of the sense of the public, I will proceed to other proofs. Is the treaty ruinous to our commerce? What has blinded the eyes of the merchants and traders? Surely they are not enemies to trade, nor ignorant of their own interests. Their sense is not so liable to be mistaken as that of a nation, and they are almost unanimous. The article stipulating the redress of our injuries by captures on the sea are said to be delusive. By whom is this said? The very men whose fortunes are staked upon the con-

pirency of that redress say no such thing. They wait with anxious fear lest you should annul that compact on which all their hopes are rested.

Thus we offer proof, little short of absolute demonstration, that the voice of our country is raised not to sanction, but to deprecate, the non-performance of our engagements. It is not the nation, it is one, and but one, branch of the government that proposes to reject them. With this aspect of things, to reject is an act of desperation.

I shall be asked why a treaty so good in some articles, and so harmless in others, has met with such unrelenting opposition? And how the clamours against it from New-Hampshire to Georgia can be accounted for? The apprehensions so extensively diffused, on first publication, will be vouched as proof that the treaty is bad, and that the people hold it in abhorrence.

I am not embarrassed to find the answer to this insinuation. Certainly a foresight of its pernicious operation could not have created all the fears that were felt or affected. The alarm spread faster than than the publication of the treaty. There were more critics than readers. Besides, as the subject was examined, those fears have subsided.

The movements of passion are quicker than those of the understanding. We are to search for the causes of first impressions, not in the articles of this obnoxious and misrepresented instrument, but in the state of the public feeling.

The fervor of the revolution war had not entirely cooled, nor its controversies ceased, before the sensibilities of our citizens were quickened with a tenfold vivacity by a new and extraordinary subject of irritation. One of the two great nations of Europe underwent a change which has attracted all our wonder, and interested all our sympathies. Whatever they did, the zeal of many went with them, and often went to excess. These impressions met with much to inflame, and nothing to restrain, them. In our newspapers, in our feasts, and some of our elections, enthusiasm was admitted a merit, a test of patriotism, and that made it contagious. In the opinion of party, we could not love or hate enough. I dare to say, in spite of all the soloquy it may provoke, we were extravagant in both. It is my right to avow that passions so impetuous, enthusiasm so wild, could not subsist without disturbing the sober exercise of reason, without putting at risk the peace and precious interests of our country. They were hazarded. I will not exhaust the little breath I have left to say, how much, nor by whom, or by what means they are rescued from the sacrifice. Shall I be called upon to offer my proofs? They are here, they are every where. No one has forgotten the proceedings of 1794*. No one has forgotten the captures of our vessels, and the imminent danger of war. The nation thirsted not merely for reparation but vengeance. Suffering such wrongs, and agitated by such resentments, was it in the power of any words of compact, or could any parchments with its seals, prevail at once to tranquilise the people? It was impossible. Treaties in England are seldom popular, and least of all when the stipulations of amity succeed to the bitterness of hatred. Even the best treaty, though nothing be refused, will choak resentment, but not satisfy it. Every treaty is as sure to disappoint extravagant expectations as to disarm extravagant passions. Of the latter hatred is one that takes no bribes. They who are animated by the spirit of revenge, will not be quieted by the possibility of profit.

Why do they complain that the West Indies are not laid open? Why do they lament that any restriction is stipulated on the commerce of the East Indies? why do they pretend that if they reject this, and insist upon more, more will be accomplished? Let us be explicit—more would not satisfy. If all was granted, would not a treaty of amity with Britain still be obnoxious? Have we not this instant heard it urged against our envoy, that he was not ardent enough in his hatred of Great Britain? A treaty of amity is condemned because it was not made by a foe, and in the spirit of one. The same gentleman at the instant repeats a very prevailing objection that no treaty should be made with the enemy of France. No treaty, exclaim others, should be made with a monarch or a despot. There will be no naval security while those sea robbers domineer on the ocean. Their den must be destroyed. That nation must be extirpated.

I like this, sir, because it is sincerity. With feelings such as these, we do not pant for treaties. Such passions seek nothing, and will be content with nothing but the destruction of their object. If a treaty left king George his island, it would not answer; not if he stipulated to pay rent for it. It has been said the world ought to rejoice if Britain was sunk in the sea; if where there are now men and wealth and laws and liberty, there was no more than a sand bank for the sea monsters to fatten on; a space for the storms of the ocean to mingle in conflict.

I object nothing to the good sense or humanity of all this. I yield the point that this is a proof that the age of reason is in progress. Let it be philanthropy, let it be patriotism, if you will, but it is no indication that any treaty would be approved. The difficulty is not to overcome the objections to the terms; it is to restrain the repugnance to any stipulations of amity with the party.

Having alluded to the rival of Great Britain, I am not unwilling to explain myself. I affect no concealment, and I have practised none. While these two great nations agitated all Europe with their quarrels, they will both equally desire, and with any chance of success, equally endeavour to create an influence in America. Each will exert all its arts to range our strength on its own side. How is this to be effected? Our government is a democratical republic. It will not be disposed to pursue a system of politics, in subservience to France or England, in opposition to the general wishes of the citizens; and, if congress, should adopt such measures, they would not be pursued long, nor with much success. From the nature of our government, popularity is the instrument of foreign influence. Without it, all is labour and disappointment. With that mighty auxiliary, foreign intrigue finds agents not only volunteers, but competitors for employment, and any thing like reluctance is understood to be a crime. Has Britain the means of influence? Certainly not. If her gold could buy adherents, their becoming such would deprive them of all political power and importance. They would not wield popularity as a weapon, but would fall under it. Britain has no influence, and for the reasons just given, can have none. She has enough—and God forbid she ever should have more. France, possessed of popular enthusiasm, of party attachments, has had, and still has, too much influence on our politics—any foreign influence is too much, and ought to be destroyed. I detest the man, and disdain the spirit, that can bend to a mean subserviency, to the views of any nation. It is enough to be Americans. That character comprehends our duties, and ought to engross our attachments.

But I would not be misunderstood. I would not break the alliance with France: I would not have the connection between the two countries even a cold one. It should be cordial and sincere: but I would banish that influence, which, by acting on the passions of the citizens, may acquire a power over the government.

It is no bad proof of the merit of the treaty, that, under all these unfavourable circumstances, it should be so well approved. In spite of first impressions, in spite of misrepresentation and party clamor, enquiry has multiplied its advocates; and at last the public sentiment appears to me clearly preponderating to its side.

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* *Soon after France declared war against England, citizen Genet (whose civism had assisted the revolution that had just been effected at Geneva) was dispatched to the United States for the purpose, as appears by his instructions, of engaging them to take part in the war, and in case the government, from motives of prudence, and a desire to remain in peace, could not be enlisted, the people were to be stirred up, and by a revolutionary process ploughed into a contest which has done more injury to the morals and happiness of nations than all the wars of the last century.*

Citizen Genet, perceiving that the success of his mission could only be expected from a revolutionary movement of the people, commenced his operations at the place of his landing, and by his own agency and that of his partizans, every popular passion was inflamed, and every convenient means employed through all the states, to produce distrust and confusion among our citizens, and a disorganization of our government. It must be in the recollection of all, that during the disgraceful contest between this foreign agent and our executive, the public opinion for a time hung doubtful and undecided—to the honor of our country, virtue and good sense ultimately triumphed over this incendiary.

The revolutionary labours of this citizen Genet were performed in the spring and summer of 1793, his instructions were probably early known in England; and the spirit and hostility towards that country which during this season appeared throughout the United States, together with the numerous equipments in our ports, of privateers under French commissions, must naturally have produced an opinion in the British Cabinet, that the United States would ultimately engage in the war on the side of France. The orders of the 6th of November, and the speech of Lord Dorchester to the Indians, are more satisfactorily accounted for by supposing the existence of this opinion in England, than by the extravagant supposition that has so often been made, that they meditated war against the United States, because our citizens were free and our government republic.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

Through the medium of a friend, who last night communicated to us the following pleasant information, we are happy to remove from the public mind, the new doubts which may arise respecting our financial state:

Mr. Playfair, well known for his charts and political calculations, is now employed on a small work, that will soon appear, by which he proves, that although the nominal amount of the interest of our debts is increased three millions since the year 1784, yet that the *real* amount—on account of the change in the value of money, our increased commerce, &c. is considerably less burthensome to the nation at large than it was at that time.

The conclusion he draws is, that 50 millions more may be borrowed, in order to be as we were in 1783; consequently, that the resources of this country are far from being exhausted—The avowed intention, we understand, is to prevent the French from persisting in their views or Holland and Belgium, through a hope that England will be obliged to yield the contest—from *want of pecuniary resources.*

ON THE LATIN LANGUAGE.

From the late Marquis of Condorcett's view of the human mind,

"We shall shew (says the Marquis) that it was impossible to make a general language of the LATIN, *such as would be common to all Europe: we shall shew that the preservation of the practice of writing in Latin upon the sciences was only of a temporary utility to those who cultivated them, that the existence of a scientific language for all nations while the people of each spoke a different one, would have seperated mankind into two castes, would have perpetuated errors and prejudices among the people, would have produced an eternal obstacle to the way of real equal knowledge of necessary truths; and thus by arresting the progress of the human race, would have ended as in the east, by putting a limit to that of the sciences themselves."*

EPOCH VIII.

ANECDOTE.

A young woman being to take her oath, before a justice of the peace, as a witness in some case, the examiner asked her by what title he should set her down, whether maid, wife or widow? "O certainly a maid!" said she, "for I never was married." He seeing her a handsome agreeable girl asked her how old she was—she answered four and twenty. "How," said he, "four and twenty! have a care my girl, what you say; remember you are now on your oath—may I safely set you down a maid at these years? the girl, struck with the question, and considering a while with herself, said "I pray you, sir to avoid all mistakes, write me down YOUNG WOMAN!"

Bank of Alexandria,

May 11, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank will discount in future at 60 days. Notes intended for discount, that have not more than 60 days to run, must be lodged at the Bank on Mondays (and dated that day) in each week before 1 o'Clock, and if more than one Note is offered they must be put under cover, and directed to the President and Directors. The Directors are to meet on Tuesday evenings to make the Discounts, and on Wednesday mornings the Discounts are to be payable.

GURDEN CHAPIN.
CASHIER.

N. B. Those who offer Notes for Discount are requested to be punctual in calling at the Bank on *Wednesdays* to receive their Discounts, or to have them entered in their Books, that being a day set apart for that particular business. G. C.

May 18.

NOTICE.

AT a special meeting of the President and Directors of the Bank of Alexandria, on Saturday the 14th of May, 1796, it was ordered, That all Notes, hereafter to be put into the Bank for Discount, must not be endorsed by the Drawer; but that it must be mentioned at the foot of each Note for whose accommodation the Discount is asked.

By order of the Board,
GURDEN CHAPIN,
CASHIER.

May 17.

Potomac Lands for Sale.

TWO valuable Tracts of Land on Aquia Creek, in Stafford County. One on which the subscriber at present resides, containing between 6 or 700 acres, within one mile of Potomac River, adjoining Colonel John Mercer's seat, called Marlborough. This tract has a tolerable good dwelling-house on it, with three brick chimnies, and four rooms on the lower floor, two good barns, and several other convenient out-houses. The situation is high, commands a prospect of the river, and is more healthy than any on the creek. Several valuable fishing-shores belong to the land, and a variety of wild fowl may be had all the fall and winter seasons. This tract might be conveniently divided into two seats, and the upper one would have on it a most elegant and delightful situation for a dwelling-house, commanding the most extensive water and land prospects of any on the creek or river. On the land adjoining the creek is a vast quantity of excellent timber for building houses or vessels, for firewood, &c. which might at a small expence be carried to Alexandria or the City of Washington, at either of which places it would sell for at least as much as the subscriber would take for the whole.

The other tract is on the opposite side of the creek. It contains a little upwards of 100 acres, lies very level, and is excellently adapted for farming. The improvements are, a good house for an overseer, good barn, and other out-houses. Three valuable fishing-shores belong to this tract, superior to any on the creek for winter and spring fish, and there is a valuable free-stone quarry adjoining the creek. The creek being navigable for almost any vessels to this land, and a good back road to it, will render it valuable for warehouses to receive grain from the back country. A credit will be given for a part of the purchase-Money, on giving bond with approved security.

ELIJAH THREKELD.

Stafford, May 20.

STORE TO RENT.

THE subscriber will let the STORE and CELLAR now occupied by Messrs. Pomeroy and Isabel, at the corner of King and Pitt Streets, and will give Possession on the 13th of June next.

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE.

May 17.

WE WANT
AN APPRENTICE.
MANDEVILLE & JAMESSON.

May 24.

Alexandria, May 28.

Extract of a Letter from Amsterdam, March 22, to a Merchant in Philadelphia.

"La Fayette is free, and already on his passage to America."

A letter from Port-au-Prince, dated the 5th of May, has the following article:.

"A sloop of war has just arrived from the Mole, with accounts of a fleet with 10,000 men being arrived at that place."

DELEGATES

CHOSEN FOR THE NEXT GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THIS COMMONWEALTH.

Accomac, Thomas Evans and John Wise.
Albemarle, Wilson C. Nicholas and Jos. I Munroe.
Amelia, Joseph Eggleston and Joshua Chastin.
Amherst, Joseph Burrus and William Cabell.
Augusta, Andrew Anderson and Alexander Robertson.
Bath, John White and John Brown.
Bedford, Samuel Hancock and William Leftwich.
Berkeley, Elisha Boyd and William Lemon.
Botetourt, Thomas Madison and James Brackenbridge.
Brunswick, Thomas Washington and William Ruffin.
Buckingham, William Perkins and John Moselor.
Campbell, James Penn and Thomas Clarke.
Caroline, George Buckner and John Taylor.
Charlotte, Joseph Wyatt and Gideon Spencer.
Charles City, Collier Harrison and Elliott Warren.
Chesterfield, Matthew Cheatham and George Mayo.
Cumberland, John Hatcher and Anderson Cocke.
Culpepper, Philip R. Thompson and John Roberts.
Dinwiddie, Peterson Goodwin and Alexander M'Rea.
Elizabeth City, Miles King and Wilson M. Cary.
Essex, William Gatewood and Humphrey Brooke.
Fairfax, Charles Simms and Augustine J. Smith.
Fauquier, Alexander Scott and Augustine Jennings.
Fluxanna, Joseph Haden and Allen Bernard.
Frederick, William M'Guire and James Singleton.
Franklin, Samuel Duval and Josiah Wade.
Gloucester, James Baytop and William Hall.
Goochland, John Guerrant and Thomas Miller.
Greensville, John Goodwyn and Joseph Wilkins.
Halifax, Berrymen Green and David Bates.
Hampshire, Isaac Parsons and Alexander King,
Harrison, Maxwell Armstrong, and George Arnold.
Hardy, James Machir and Adam Fisher.
Henry, Joseph Martin and Davis Lamer.
Isle of Wight, Mills Wills and John Goodrich.
James City, John Pierce and John Allen.
King & Queen, Henry Young and Line Shackleford.
Kanhawa, William Clendenin and William Morris.
King George, Charles Stuart and Lewis Waugh.
King William, Carter Braxton and Wm. D. Claiborne.
Lancaster, Rawleigh W. Dowman and M. Sherman.
Louisa, Thomas Meriwether and George Johnson.
Loudoun, William Elzey and Richard Bland Lee.
Lunenburg, Sharp Lampkin and Joseph Stephenson.
Lee, Charles Cocke and Isaac Christman.
Matthews, Holder Hudgins and Thomas Smith.
Madison, Reuben Beale and Henry Hill.
Mecklenburg, Jesse Brown and Mark Alexander.
Middlesex, Richard Corbin and John Segar.
Monongalia John Evans and John Dent.
Montgomery, John Inglis and James Taylor.
Nansemond, Willis Riddick and Josiah Riddick.
Northumberland, John Gordon and William Claoghton.
New-Kent, Wm. Chamberlayde and Robt. Armistead.
Norfolk County, Thos. Newton and John Quarles.
Northampton, Thomas Paramour and John Stratton.
Nottoway, W. Peter Robinson and James Dupuy.
Ohio, Charles Wells and John Connel.
Orange, Isaac Davis and Benjamin Johnston.
Pittsylvania, William Clark and Joseph Carter.
Powhatan, William Moseley and William Bentley,
Prince Edward, James Wade and John Purnall.
Prince George, James Cureton and George K. Taylor.
Prince William, John Pope and Gerrard Alexander.
Princess-Anne, Thomas Wishart and William Nimmo.
Pendleton, Peter Hull and Robert Davis.
Patrick, Gabriel Penn and William Carter.
Randolph, Robert Green and John Chenowith.
Richmond, Richard Beale and Richard Barnes.
Rockbridge, John Bowyer and James M'Dowell.
Rockingham, Francis Kirtley and John Wayte.
Russel, Richard Price, jun. and Thomas Johnson.
Shenandoah, William H. Dulany and Abraham Byrd.
Southampton, Robert Goodwyn and James Wilkinson.
Spottsylvania, John W. Willis and Mann Page.
Stafford, Nathaniel Fox and Daniel Brent.
Surry, Nicholas Faulcon and William Boyce.
Sussex, William Massenburg and Benjamin Wyche.
Warwick, William Dudley and William Langhorne.
Westmoreland, Henry Lee and Willoughby Newton.
Washington, Daniel Perkins and James Bradley,
Wythe, Alexander Smythe and Frances I. Carter.
York County, Thomas Griffin and William Waller.
Norfolk Borough, Thomas Newton, jun.
Williamsburg, Robert Andrews.

From the Maryland Journal.

In yesterday's Maryland Journal, was inserted an extract of a letter from Paris, dated the 14th of February last, containing a rumour of certain Americans in that metropolis wanting to involve this country in a war with Britain. The article is copied from the New-York Minerva, a newspaper distinguished for the vulgarity of its language, and the effrontery, or rather the gross absurdity of its assertions.

It is not long since this very meritorious editor, Noah Webster, jun. Esq. informed the public that the whole citizens of the state of Virginia were rascals. He since published a paragraph of which we took some notice, wherein he *recommended* a disjunction of the northern and southern states. He hath since published a vindication of that performance, and an eulogium on *himself*, as an impartial and independent editor.

It is beyond our humble endeavors to draw an adequate character of this typographical incendiary. If the mediocrity of his talents did not make it beneath any party to purchase him, one might be apt to conjecture that he was a pensioner of a certain Prime Minister in Europe. Every article which flows from his pen one would imagine to be in the stile of a receipt for a British pension.

A few days ago, this gentleman announced to his readers that he had received a letter from Paris, containing some important information relative to the conduct of Americans residing there. This *avaunt courier* was designed, no doubt, as a kind of whet to the attention of the readers. Next day out comes this letter, full of the most injurious insinuations against certain Americans at Paris.

The editor takes care to promise that he cannot vouch for the authenticity of his information. He even says that the contents of the letter are *almost incredible!* Why then does he publish a piece of rubbish that even he himself does not believe? The object is to make a noise, or rather to make mischief; which appears to be the only motive that ever induced this editor to commence the management of a newspaper.

Our readers have already seen this letter, with its introductory paragraph. The accusations are vague; and it is impossible to reduce them to any fixed points.

The celebrated Dr. William Cullin, of the college of Edinburgh, wrote a book entitled "First lines of the practice of physic." This book at almost every second word, is qualified with that significant adverb *perhaps*. Hence it is nearly impossible to detect the Doctor in an error, from the difficulty of finding him in an assertion. The all saving expression of *perhaps* leaves him a secure avenue to retreat.

Thus Mr. Webster, gives us a long pretended extract of a letter, tending merely to raise ideas, which cannot be supported, at the same time, he wished to keep a back door open for his own escape. We are sorry at having republished this insignificant letter. But since it has escaped into the Maryland Journal, we cannot dismiss it without this cirtificate, that we firmly believe it to be *a fabrication*.

From the Albany Gazette.

I have read with considerable pleasure the letter of General Smith to his constituents of Baltimore, published in your paper of this day. It is a sensible, severe, but delicate reproof of the weakness and folly of a particular body of men, who presume to instruct and dictate to their representative, to whom for the term of two years, they had entrusted their protection, their public cares, and their political will.

General Smith places the subject on a footing calculated to expose the absurdity of the measure, without alarming certain prejudices which prevail more or less in all parts of the Union, but praticularly in some of the southern states, were the warm temper of their politics is still somewhat at variance with knowledge and good sense. He seems to allow the validity of instructions in general, provided they are deliberate, well digested, and calculated to preclude surprise. It was proper, perhaps, in his particular situation, to yield to this misconception—Let us therefore pass it to the account of his predence and delicacy, and give him credit for a sentiment, which he hesitates to express.

As we advance and in political science, I presume that a truth which is already tolerably well received among persons of the best discernment will be better and better understood by the people at large, that is, that instructions to representatives in a legislature are admissible in principle and pernicious in practice. It will be found perhaps that they tend to defeat one great object of deligating power, which is to have, in our public affairs, the advantage of a better judgment than we ourselves can form; and to discharge one of the principal securities in republican governments—I mean responsibility.

By last night's Post.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 24.

Captain Edwards, of the schooner Mille, 23 days from the platform. May 6th under the lee of Crooked Island passage, spoke the schooner Peggy, captain Ward, of Baltimore, from Leogane, bound home, out 5 days, who informed that a French armament with troops from France, had actually arrived at Spanish St. Domingo. Same day spoke the brig ——, captain Jeffries, of Norfolk, Cape Nichola-Mole bound home; who informed him that a British fleet had arrived there with ten thousand foreign troops, in British service, and that on the 4th of May they were to attack Jean Rebel, Bombard and the Platform, part of the troops arrived to windward were preparing to go against Guadaloupe to the number of fifteen thousand. Ten days befor capt. Edwards sailed the people of color arose in the night time, with the intention of effecting a general massacre of the whites, but their plot being discovered, they were suppressed after having butchered ten of white people.

Captain M'Dougall, of the brig Sea Nymph, 16 day from St. Thomas (last) informs us, that before he left St. Vincent's, the English had made an attack on St. Lucia, and had taken a strong post called the Vigie, by storm; as the French defended it very desperately, the loss was considerable on both sides, the British succeeding by their superior numbers. That St. Vincents remains in nearly the same situation it was six months ago.

THEATRICAL INTELLIGENCE.

M'Grath's Company arrived here last Evening, and propose performing in a few Nights.

MARRIED—On Thursday evening, Captain NATHANIEL WATTLES to Miss BETSY TAYLOR.

HARDWARE.

Joseph Riddle & Co.
HAVE IMPORTED
In the ship Alexandria from Liverpool, a general assortment of
HARDWARE.
ALSO,
Dimities; Fustians, Jeans, Thicksets, Sheetings, and Irish Linens. 4d. 6. 8. 10. 12. and 20d. Nails and Sprigs assorted. Crowley Steel in half faggots. Anvils and Vices.—They have on hand, from their former importations, a great variety of DRY GOODS.—Sail-cloth, from No. 1 to 8. White Lead, Spanish Brown, and Yellow Ochre, dry and in oil. Nutmegs, Fig Blue, Alum, Madder, Shot, and Lead. Which they offer for sale on the usual credit, at their Wholesale Warehouse on Swift's Alley, opposite to Patton & Butcher's Iron Store.
May 20.

STRAYED or STOLEN on Saturday morning last, a plain SILVER WATCH, the hours marked in figures, steel hands; name Brooks; together with a gold seal and two keys. The seal had on it three letters in an oval, with a crest of a Lion Rampant and two Fleur de Lis. Whoe e will return it to the Printer sha l receive EIGHT DOLLARS, and no questions asked.
May 28.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on the 27th of April, a BAY HORSE about 14 hands high, with four white feet, and a star in his forehead. Whoever will take up the said Horse, and bring him to me in Alexandria, shall receive the above Reward and all reasonable charges paid
JOSIAH FAXON.
May 24.

Contracts for Cut-Stone.

SUCH Stone cutters as choose to contract for cut-stone, wanted for the Locks at the Great Falls, may by application to me at the City of Washington, or at the Great-Falls of Potomack, know the scantling as also the terms of contract
N. B. A bond and asher is prepared for the inspection of any person disposed to give in proposals.
C. MYERS,
Enginier to the Potomack Company.
City of Washington, April 19.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Citizens of Alexandria, that he has just moved to this place where he intends carrying on the BRICK-MAKING, BRICK-LAYING, and PLAISTERING BUSINESS extensively. Those Gentlemen who may think proper to entrust him with their business, may rely on having the best materials, and their work executed in a neat and workman like manner. He will furnish all materials on reasonable terms, if agreeable to his employers. Plans, with an estimate of the expences, will be drawn gratis for those who employ him to build.
NICHOLAS VOSS.
May 19.

Potomack Company.

THE Stockholders in the additional capital of the Potomack Company are required to pay to Wm. Hartshorne Treasurer ten per cent. on the amount of each share by them held on or before the first day of July next.
JOHN FITZGERALD, President
GEORGE GILPIN
JAMES KEITH
JOHN TEMPLEMAN } Directors.
TOBIAS LEAR
Alexandria, May 24.

THE subscribers will give cash for any number of logs, either Pine, Oak, or Poplar, that will square at least eight inches, and any length; delivered at their Saw Mill at Dumfries, and as there is tide water up to the Mill, Logs may with ease be rafted from either side of the Potowmac. They would have no objection to advance cash to those who will give good security for the performance of contracts.
J. & G. DENEALE.
Dumfries, 4th May.

Blank Manifests for sale at the Printing Office.

PETER PINDAR.

RECITATIVE.

LO! I who erſt a MIGHTY MONARCH'S RAGE,
Made the bold ſubject of Heroic Page;
Diſcloſed the ſecrets of the ROYAL HOUSE,
And ſang the GUILLOTINISM of—a *Louſe*,
Taught greaſy Cooks and Scullions how to moan,
And gave to Porters language not their own;
Now meek as Lamb in humbler meaſures creep,
And ſing the virtues of—a flock of Sheep!

AIR.

Adieu! every Sheep that I've got!
Ye playful and innocent Lambs!
Ye Ewes, the ſupport of my Flock!
Ye ſober and reverend Rams!

No more to my arms ſhall ye run,
As together we friſk it and play;
In the ſummer to feed you with graſs,
In the winter to feed you with hay.

I ſhall lead you no more to the fold,
No more ſhall I bring you together,
No more to a ſweet little Ewe
Shall I couple a merry Bell-wether *.

Lack-a-day! how I am altered of late,
As I fear by my viſage appears,
Ah! I am not the ſame as I was,†
For I'm older by ſixty good years!

Oh! liſt to this maxim, my Friends,
Which at once is both NOVEL and true,
"Ye too muſt reſign your ſweet breath,"
For *who* his *paſt years* can renew?

What thanks to your love do I owe!
In the ſunſhine whenever I ſleep,
Repoſing my limbs on the grounds,
How ſweet to be guarded—by ſheep.

Let me copy your virtues ſo rare,
Then receive my laſt thanks and laſt ſigh!
Your *ſimplicity* taught me to live,
Let your INNOCENCE teach me to *die!*

Then no more ſhall my mortified ſpirit,
Uſe any unfortunate Impiety;
But all, whilſt they envy, ſhall own
THE VIRTUES of—PETER—*the ſimple!*

* *I am well aware of the objection the Critics may make to my coupling a Ewe to a Bell-wether; but I ſhall beg leave to refer them to* Shakeſpeare's As you like it, *Act 2d, Scene 2d an authority I conceive fully ſufficient to anſwer any objection they may think proper to bring againſt me.*

† *Non ſum qualis eram.*

Jamaica Rum and Coffee
FOR SALE
BY
FLETCHER & OTWAY.
May 17.

Large Ship Timber.

FOR SALE, a quantity of large SHIP TIMBER, and a variety of other fit for all uſes in buildings. It is about 6 miles from this Town, and the terms may be known by application to

JOHN LUKE,
At Mr. W. H. Waſhington's, between this and George-Town.

May 24. 4t law

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL thoſe who have FLOUR

ſtored with the ſubſcribers will pleaſe to come forward, and ſell or take it away before the 20th of June, as we do not mean to hold ourſelves anſwerable for any that may prove ſour, after that period.

JANNEY & IRISH.

May 24.

IRISH LINENS.

A FEW Boxes well bought and aſſorted are receive, from London by the ſubſcriber, and will be ſollow for Notes at 90 and 120 days.

May 14. ROB. HAMILTON.

ELIZABETH ARMSTRONG,
FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints her Friends and the public, that ſhe has taken that noted Public Houſe for ſeveral years paſt occupied by Mr. Flo. Mahony, where ſhe purpoſes to commence and continue buſineſs in the ſame line; and if cloſe attention, a full ſupply of every requiſite of the firſt qualities, neceſſary for the comfort, pleaſure, and ſatisfaction of the citizen and the traveller, together with well furniſhed ſtable, and faithful attendants; will entitle her to public approbation, ſhe flatters herſelf with meeting their countenance and ſupport.

She is furniſhed with an additional ſtable, and an excellent clover lot for the refreſhment of horſes.

Martinſburg, May 20.

THE
GEORGE-TOWN
PACKET-BOAT,

Leaves the County Wharf every morning, half an hour after ſunriſe (Sundays excepted) for Alexandria; touching in her way at Greenleaf's Point, and ſtarts from Alexandria for George-Town, by the ſame rout at half paſt three in the afternoon. Paſſages may be engaged by applying to Mr. Robert Henderſon, Harper's Wharf, Alexandria, and to Mr. H. G. Ludingſton, County Wharf, George-Town.

THOMAS QUAID.

May 19. 3w

For Freight or Charter to any Port in Europe,

THE SHIP
ALEXANDRIA,
HENRY BAYNE, MASTER,
Burthen 420 hhds. Tobacco.

ALSO,
THE BRIG
VIRGINIA,

MARK BUTTS, MASTER.
Burthen 300 hhds Tobacco or 2000 barrels Flour.

For Terms apply to
SHREVE & LAWRASON.

WHO HAVE FOR SALE,
Liverpool Sale, looſe and in ſacks; Porter, in caſks from 9 to 12 dozen in each; Queen's Ware in ſmall crates, well aſſorted; Lead in bars, pigs, and ſheets: Copper, ſuited for Stills; Tin in boxes. May 17.

For Charter to Europe.

THE SHIP
ROXA,
ASA SHURTLIFF, COMMANDER,
An excellent Philadelphia built, live oak & cedar ſhip of about 3000 barrels burthen, now laying at Norfolk, and will be here and ready to take a cargo in a few weeks. For terms apply to

JOHN B. DABNEY,
Who has for ſale, on a liberal credit,

Two Dwelling Houſes & Lots,
In Fee Simple, on Waſhington Street.

One undivided fifth part of the Eſtate of the late Mr. Fleming; conſiſting of about 15 Houſe Lots and ſeveral Houſes; a variety of

French and Engliſh Goods,

The remainder of ſeveral importations, which will be ſold low to cloſe accounts.

All perſons having demands againſt the Subſcriber, of any nature whatever, are deſired to exhibit them as ſoon as poſſible for ſettlement, at his dwelling-houſe on Water Street; and all thoſe indebted to him are informed that he ſhall be under the painful neceſſity of uſing coercive meaſures with delinquents after the 10th of June next, as he ſhall then embark for Europe.

JOHN B. DABNEY.

Alexandria, May 12.

R. Patton and C. Scott

HAVE imported in the ſhips Adriana, via Baltimore, and Alexandria to this place, a neat collection of

GOODS,

which nearly completes their Spring Aſſortment, and are now opening for ſale, on the uſual credit, at their wholeſale ſtore in King ſtreet.

May 19.

JOHN DARBY & CO.

Are now opening at their Store in Fairfax Street lately occupied by Mr. Jonathan Swift, a very handſome Aſſortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Which they will diſpoſe of on the loweſt terms for Caſh. They have alſo 4-4 Iriſh linens, Mens' and Youths' Hats by the box well aſſorted, India Nankeens by the bale, and a few cheſts of the beſt Hyſon and Young Hyſon Teas of the lateſt importation.

N. B. They expect daily from Philadelphia and New-York a variety of articles in the fancy line, and a quantity of German Linens, &c. &c.

Alexandria, May 18.

John Hubball,
UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET-MAKER,

Deſires to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has received from England a Quantity of

CURLED HAIR
for Mattreſſes and Sophas,

Which he is making up for the ſeaſon, and will ſell up on Reaſonable Terms.

N. B. Bells hanged, and Venetian Blinds made in the neateſt manner.

April 28. t. f.

RYE.

WANTED by the ſubſcriber a quantity of Rye, for which a generous price will be given.

JOHN G. LADD.

Mandeville and Jameſſon.
HAVE FOR SALE

Jamaica and Windward Iſland Rum
New England do.
Holland Geneva
Cogniac Brandy
Whiſkey
Beſt White Wine Vinegar
India Arrack and French Liquers in bottles
Madeira, Sherry, Liſbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, Port, } WINES, in Pipes, Hogſheads, and Quarter-Caſks.
Claret in caſes
Hibbert's London Porter and Brown Stout
Green Coffee
Muſcovado and Loaf Sugars
Imperial, Young Hyſon, Hyſon, Hyſon Skin, Souchong, Bohea, } TEAS, of the lateſt Importations, and beſt qualities.

Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Caſſia, Cayenne Pepper, Ginger, Allſpice, Rice, Salt, Copperas, Madder, Spaniſh Segars, Lieper's Snuff in bottles aſſorted, Fig Blue, Muſtard in bottles, Chocolate, White and Brown Soap, Mould and Dipped Candles, Anchovies, Raiſins in kegs and boxes, Muſhroom Catſup, India Nankeens, Soal Leather, Morocco Skins, &c. &c. which they will diſpoſe of by wholeſale or retail on reaſonable terms for Caſh or at the uſual Credits.

April 30.

Thompſon and Veitch
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
By the Jane and Eliza and the Parkman from Liverpool, and the Siſters from London,
A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Goods ſuited to the ſeaſon;
AMONG WHICH ARE,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
HARDWARE,

Which are now opening at their Warehouſe in Fairfax Street, and for ſale by the Piece or Package only.

They have alſo a number of well aſſorted
Crates of Queen's Ware,
AND
Pipes in Boxes.

SPRING GOODS.

BY ſundry conveyances the ſubſcriber has received his Spring Importation of DRY GOODS, with an aſſortment of

Hardware, Ironmongery, &c.
AND ALSO
London Bottled Porter,

both of the Brown, Stout, and Mild qualities in caſes hogſheads and hampers,

JOHN MANDEVILLE.

April 11th.

SPRING GOODS.

Joſeph Riddle & Co.

HAVE this day received, and are now landing, from on board the Expedition, Captain Boyle, from London, an extenſive aſſortment of

LONDON GOODS,

Purchaſed by one of the Firm at the different Manufactures, which they will offer for ſale, by the Piece or Package, at their Dry Good Storehouſe on Swift's-alley, oppoſite Meſſrs. Patton and Butcher's Iron-Store. They daily expect the remainder of their London Goods by the ſhip Siſters, and an aſſortment of Hardware by the ſhip Alexandria from Liverpool.

April 5.

W. J. HALL,
HAS RECEIVED,
By the Ship Sally, James Croudhill,
Part of his Spring Goods,

And hourly expects the Arrival of the principal part.

NOW ON HAND,
Broad and Narrow Hoes,
Nails from 4*d.* to 20*d.*
Hatts by the Box.
Porter by the Caſk.
Earthen Ware.
Seine Twine,
Window Glaſs,
Grindſtones.
And ſundry articles adapted to the Seaſon.

Which will be ſold at the moſt reaſonable advance
BY WHOLESALE.

THE ſubſcriber has removed to DUKE-STREET, into the Houſe in which Col. FITZGERALD lately lived.

JAMES CRAIK.

May 19.